

## FRANK M'KEE IS DEAD; END COMES SUDDENLY JUST AFTER MIDNIGHT

Prominent Banker Passes Away While Friends Were Beginning to Entertain Hopes for His Recovery.

INTERNAL INJURIES ARE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE

Wife and Daughter on Way From Oregon but Did Not Arrive in Time to See Him Before the End.

Frank McKee, cashier of the First National bank, died at 12:45 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's hospital from injuries received last Thursday when he was struck by an automobile. While he was known since Saturday to be dangerously hurt the end was not thought to be imminent until an hour before death came. He was in better condition yesterday than Sunday, having regained consciousness early yesterday morning after physicians had relieved the blood pressure. He was conscious all day yesterday and asked for his wife and daughter, who are on the way here from Medford, Ore., where they have been living on the family ranch.

His son, John McKee, who has been with his father almost constantly since the really serious nature of his injuries became known, went home last night, believing there was no doubt his father would live through the night and had a chance to recover. He was called shortly after midnight and reached his father's bedside only a short time before he died. Mr. McKee lapsed into unconsciousness about three-quarters of an hour before he died.

Injury Thought Not Serious.

For more than thirty hours after the accident Mr. McKee was not believed to be seriously injured. A broken right leg was believed to be the most serious. Last Saturday symptoms of cerebral hemorrhage developed. A small artery of vein in the brain had been lacerated by the shock and blood had been forming a clot drop by drop. It was not big enough to give any outward sign until Saturday. Mr. McKee sank into coma and was not revived until early yesterday morning. This was done by the process of blood letting.

Mr. McKee's condition was reported yesterday to be better, but the change was not marked enough to warrant much hope of his ultimate recovery. Friends accepted this, however, as an indication that he had been removed from immediate danger and began to be more sanguine of his chances. Late last night internal injuries caused a turn for the worse, coming with almost the suddenness of a shot. From then on he sank rapidly.

The body was taken to St. Joseph's undertaking rooms. Funeral arrangements will not be made until members of the family arrive. The death of Frank McKee removes one of the best beloved citizens of Albuquerque and a man who for more than thirty years has been a conspicuous figure in the business, political and social life of New Mexico.

Mr. McKee was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, about fifty-six years ago, his father being John McKee, a prominent publisher. At an early age his family moved to Nashville, the capital of the state, where Mr. McKee was educated and grew to manhood. In the early eighties he came west, locating in Albuquerque about the time that the Santa Fe railroad was built through and being employed for a time as local ticket agent of that railroad.

Prominent in Business.

About twenty-five years ago Mr. McKee entered the employment of the First National bank, where his ability brought him rapid advancement, and for many years past he has been cashier of that institution. His activity in other lines of business has also been pronounced. At the time of his death he was president of the Albuquerque Lumber company and the General Investment company, vice president of the Occidental Life Insurance company and of the Southwestern Banking company, secretary and treasurer of the First Savings Bank & Trust Co., and director in many other corporations.

Mr. McKee was an ardent lover of athletic sports, and at a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Albuquerque Baseball association, held just prior to the accident which caused his death, he was made a director and vice president of the club. He was a prominent Elk and Mason and a member of many other secret orders. A wife and one daughter, who are on route to Albuquerque at present, and four sons survive him.

Jaramillo Is Pardoned.  
Santa Fe, April 12.—Governor McDonald today granted a pardon to Francisco Jaramillo, restoring him to citizenship.

## WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, April 12.—New Mexico: Fair, Tuesday and Wednesday.

## EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF ATTEMPT TO TAKE FORT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Paris, April 12 (11 p. m.)—There has been given in Paris a description by an eye-witness of the attempt made by the Germans on April 8 and 9 to re-take a small fort at Beaurevoir held by the French.

Two companies of volunteers led in this attack. They showed an absolute contempt for death, but nevertheless they were stopped by the fire of the French artillery and infantry. Only a few of them escaped. Another attack, in which the Germans paid a heavy price, was successful in capturing the first line of trenches. These positions were held by two companies until April 9. The Germans were so thick in these trenches that they crowded each other and interfered with the freedom of operations. Into this mass of men the French artillery fired. Those who escaped the shells were mostly bayoneted by the French infantry. Only ten men survived.

## NEW CITIZENS TO HEAR ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, April 12.—President Wilson today accepted an invitation to speak in Philadelphia, May 10, before a large group of new American citizens. He was so much impressed with the idea of holding a meeting to impress American ideals on foreigners who have recently become American citizens.

The president, it was stated at the White House, will attend the annual luncheon of the Associated Press in New York on April 26, if public business permits.

## MORE NAMES ADDED TO BRITISH CASUALTY LIST

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
London, April 12 (4:15 p. m.)—Six hundred and eighty-three names, including twenty-three men who were killed, were added today to the previous casualty lists of the losses in the fight at Neuve Chapelle last month. This list brings the total casualties in this engagement to 3,244. Of this number 2,974 were killed.

## HARPALYCE NOT IN RELIEF WORK WHEN TORPEDOED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, April 12.—Denial that the British steamer Harpalycy, sunk in the North sea recently by mine or torpedo, was in the service of the Belgian relief commission at the time, was issued here today by the German embassy in the following statement: "According to advice received from the commission for relief in Belgium, the British steamer Harpalycy, which was sunk, was not in the commission's charter, having already completed the contract with the commission."

## SAYS HARPALYCE WAS IN RELIEF SERVICE

London, April 12 (2:27 a. m.)—In a dispatch from Rotterdam the Daily Telegraph's correspondent says: "I am officially informed that the British steamer Harpalycy, under charter to the American commission for relief in Belgium, which was sunk several days ago in the North sea by a torpedo or a mine, was actually carrying papers issued by the German minister at The Hague. These took the form of a safe conduct and were intended to protect her against attacks from German submarines while returning to the United States."

## STREETS OF PARIS ARE CROWDED WITH SOLDIERS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Paris, April 12.—Paris was thriven last night and this morning by gay crowds of conscripts of the 1915 class parading the streets to the strains of the Marseillaise and other patriotic songs previous to their departure today to join their regiments in the center and south of France. These 19-year-old recruits compare favorably with those of previous levies and they showed the better effect of physical training in preparation for their service in the army. All appeared to be full of confidence.

## Situation in China Grave.

Washington, April 12.—Several prominent American missionaries have cabled from Peking to the government here stating, it is said, that they thought it their duty to call the attention of United States officials to the gravity of the situation arising out of the Japanese demands upon China. The signers of the message included Charles A. Hubbard, W. A. E. Martin, former president of the Imperial university; Chauncey Goodrich, H. H. Lowry, president of the Peking university; John Wherry, and Edward W. Thwing.

## Wilhelmina Case Settled.

Washington, April 12.—Notification was received by the state department today of the virtual settlement of the case of the American steamer Wilhelmina, held up at Falmouth, England, while bound for Germany with a cargo of foodstuffs. N. E. Lindheim, one of the owners of the cargo, confirmed dispatches from London announcing that the British government had purchased the cargo and had agreed to pay all the damages and charges incidental to the delay of the cargo and prospective profits.

## SEVERE BATTLE BETWEEN VILLA AND OBREGON IS NOW IN PROGRESS

Carranza Commander Refuses to Grant Request That Non-combatants Be Allowed to Remove From City.

SAYS FOREIGNERS HAVE NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE

Consuls Who Carry Message From Northern Chieftain Fail to See General of Constitutionalists.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
El Paso, Tex., April 12.—What was described as desperate fighting was resumed today between the Villa and Obregon forces about Celaya, Guanajuato state. Official advices received at Juarez did not state whether Villa had attacked the Carranza troops holding the town, or if Obregon had moved still further north meeting Villa south of Irapuato, the latter's base.

Official Carranza advices said that a column of about 5,000 men led by General Manuel Diguez, who had been operating about Guadalajara several days ago, had reached a point a few miles from Irapuato in an attempt to attack Villa on the flank or rear. It was believed possible that the fighting today had been occasioned by the arrival of the Carranza reinforcements.

## Villa on Firing Line.

The reports received in Juarez said that Villa was on the firing line directing his troops, but did not divulge the location of conflict.

General Obregon, who has advanced north as far as Celaya, has declined to treat with the German, French, British and American consuls from Guanajuato regarding the exit from Celaya of women and children, according to a statement received today from General Villa. The Carranza commander was quoted as having answered that he did not "consider necessary the interference of foreigners in our affairs."

Villa's telegram was sent from Irapuato.

Ernest Brunel for France, William Hissop for Great Britain, Henry Langenscheidt for Germany and John B. Glenn for the United States, reported to General Villa that they had failed to reach Silao, but had sent their communication to General Obregon from El Guale, off the railroad, where the main Villa army is located. Obregon's answer was quoted as follows:

"In answer to your note in which you are pleased to request from me that in case of a battle in this city I allow non-combatants to go to a place of safety from the enemy's bullets, I take the liberty of stating that I consider unnecessary the intervention of foreigners in our affairs in order that we Mexicans may do our duty."

The consuls also carried a challenge from Villa for Obregon to fight in the open, to which the Carranza chief made no answer.

Celaya is a town of normally about 23,000 population.

## VILLA FORCE DEFEATED NEAR NUEVO LAREDO

Laredo, Tex., April 12.—Five hundred dead, many wounded and abandonment of fourteen wagon loads of arms, ammunition and other supplies, including three machine guns, were losses of the Villa forces under Gen. Orestes Perea in a battle this afternoon with Carranza troops near Jarilla and Nuevo Laredo. The Carranza force was commanded by Gen. Maclovio Herrera, according to constitutionalist reports tonight.

The fight, it was said, lasted three hours. The Villa troops were reported retreating southward in the direction of Monterrey. Each side was said to have had 2,000 men, including infantry and cavalry.

## CARRANZA MEN WIN BEEF DINNER FROM VILLA

Brownsville, Tex., April 12.—Fighting by small parties of the Carranza garrison in sorties against the Villa troops about Matamoros continued today. All were unimportant. The liveliest encounter occurred between 50 Carranza troops and a small body of Villa men over the possession of a cow which both parties wanted for slaughter for dinner today. The Carranza party won the cow. Villa officers said their casualties were two wounded in a fight about daybreak.

## William R. Nelson, Noted Editor, Dies

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Kansas City, Mo., April 13.—William R. Nelson, editor and owner of the Kansas City Star, died at his home here this morning. Mr. Nelson, who was 74 years of age, had been in ill health several months and had been confined to his home since last December. Chronic poisoning caused his death, according to physicians.

## RUSSIANS WIN IN CARPATHIANS; FORCES MOVING TOWARD HUNGARY

Battle Lasting More Than 80 Days Ends Favorably to Slavs, After Almost Super-human Efforts.

WEST WAITS ON NEXT MOVE BY GEN. JOFFE

German Submarines Are Again Active in Region About British Isles; Mystery of North Sea Firing Unsolved.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
London, April 12 (10:30 p. m.)—With the capture by the Russians of almost all the main chain of mountains, the battle of the Carpathians, which has lasted over eight days, is apparently reaching a termination over an extensive front, and the Russians are said to be moving at various points by railroads and roads and along the rivers and streams down the southern slopes towards the plains of Hungary.

This movement, if it continues successfully, will, in the view of the Russian military authorities, compel the retirement with little or no fighting, of the Austrians and Germans, who are still north of the Carpathians, to the east of Uzok pass and in eastern Galicia and Bukovina.

## Poorest Struggle of War.

The battle which has been thus successfully conducted by the Russians was, from all accounts, one of the fiercest of the war, and the manner in which the Russians overcame the difficulties of mountain fighting in midwinter has been the subject of praise by those who witnessed the operations or are acquainted with the country traversed.

The first phase of the battle of the Woewre, also apparently has come to an end, and interest now centers on the next move of General Joffe, the French commander. In his effort to compel the Germans to release their hold on St. Mihiel and that part of the plain of the Woewre included in their wedge. The capture of Les Eparges was, in the opinion of British military critics, a long step in the direction desired by the allies, but they place even more importance on the advance from Regneviller toward Thiaucourt in the south, as the latter town is a railway center from which the force at St. Mihiel draws its supplies.

## Comparative Quiet Prevails.

This battle has not as yet proved the prelude to a general offensive in the west, as was expected. This is probably due to the fact that, instead of moving troops from other points along the line to assist the army of the Woewre, the Germans have brought their reinforcements from the interior of Germany, or perhaps right from the eastern front, and consequently the situation remains comparatively quiet on the western front.

German submarines have again been showing activity, and besides the Harpalycy, which according to one member of her crew and the officers of another steamer, was torpedoed, they have attacked since Saturday night the British liner Wayfarer, the French steamer Frederic Franck and the little steamer President. The Wayfarer reached Queenstown in a sinking condition; the Frederic Franck was towed into Plymouth, and the President was still afloat when her crew of ten left her.

The mystery of the North sea firing on Wednesday night last remains unsolved so far as the general public is concerned.

## DESPERATE FIGHTING IN CARPATHIANS PASSES

Petrograd, April 12 (via London, midnight).—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued tonight:

"To the west of the middle of the Niemen there were isolated engagements yesterday. Near Osnowetz and in the region of Edvabno and between the Pissa and Omuleff rivers there were artillery duels. An attack by the Germans against the village of Sastanki failed."

"In the Carpathians in the direction of Rostoki on April 10, we repulsed by our fire at short range large forces of the enemy which were repeatedly attacking us. We made some progress and in so doing developed a violent battle in the region of Czok pass which the enemy still holds. We captured here three guns and about 700 prisoners."

"In the direction of the Stry river we repulsed attacks on the Rosochacz, Oravozil-Kozniowka-Rosanka front, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy. The enemy has held height 992 since April 5, but Kosziowka and the adjoining positions remain in our hands."

"In the other sectors there has been no essential change."

## MORE GAINS REPORTED OFFICIALLY FROM FAIRIS

Paris, April 12 (via London, 11:50 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued this evening: "At Les Eparges after a rather severe cannonade and rifle fire, the

## Terrific Explosion in Lerwick, Scotland

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Aberdeen, Scotland, April 13 (4:15 a. m.)—The Free Press publishes the following dispatch from Lerwick: "A terrific explosion has occurred. Harbor street was wrecked and many lives were lost."

No details are obtainable as yet.

Lerwick is situated on the east coast of Mainland, Shetland islands. It is defended by an old fort dating from the time of Cromwell and is one of the chief stations in Scotland for the royal naval reserve. Lerwick is the capital of the Shetland archipelago.

Germans at 4:30 o'clock this morning delivered a counter-attack but were repulsed.

"In the wood of Ailly and in the region of Flirey there were violent artillery actions but no infantry engagements."

"In the forest of Le Prete at about 5 o'clock yesterday evening an attempted attack by the enemy on the northwestern part of the Quatten reserve was easily repulsed."

"In Court today we drove the Germans from a section of a trench line which they had previously captured and in which they had succeeded in holding their ground."

"During the night of April 11-12, about 1:30 o'clock in the morning, a German dirigible airship dropped seven bombs on Nancy. One of these fell near the civilian hospital and another near a school. Two fires were caused by the bombs, but they were extinguished."

## WAYFARER BEING TOWED SLOWLY INTO QUEENSTOWN

Queenstown, April 13 (2:32 a. m.)—The Harrison steamer Wayfarer is on her way to this port in tow of the steamer Framfield. She was badly damaged by an explosion Sunday while off the Scilly islands. Late last night the Wayfarer was thirteen miles off Queenstown harbor and it was expected that several hours would elapse before she reached port.

The first report that the Wayfarer had been beached proved to be erroneous. It is reported that her rudder was blown away by a torpedo or mine, and consequently there is much difficulty in navigating her. According to the latest information no lives were lost.

## PREPARE REPLY TO COUNT VON BERNSTORFF

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, April 12.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan had under consideration tonight a draft of a reply to be made to the memorandum of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, relative to the question of preventing shipments of arms to the allies unless foodstuffs were permitted to reach Germany's civil population.

## Orchestra to Tour Belgium.

Berlin, April 12.—The famous philharmonic orchestra of Berlin is preparing to make a concert tour of Belgium early in May, according to an announcement made today by the Overseas News agency. Felix Weingarten will conduct, and the musicians will play twice in Brussels.

## Summary of War News of Yesterday

Les Eparges, occupied on April 9 by the French after a series of desperate engagements costing countless lives, has again come under the fire of German guns. It was around this point that the Germans, according to a French official report, lost 20,000 men in two months fighting. It is here that General Joffe, the French commander, is bringing his strength to bear on the German wedge by forcing it out of the allied side, so that the allied line that stretches in front of the great German fortress of Metz may be straightened.

After a lull of two days, the Germans prepared for their counter-attack on Les Eparges by a severe bombardment and a heavy rifle fire; then in the early hours of the morning they advanced on the position which the French had made even stronger than when the Germans held it, but were forced to retire. The extent of this offensive is not known but it has been reported that the Germans took upon this position, which commands the plain of the Woewre, as one of great importance, and further attacks may be looked for.

Otherwise the situation in the western war zone is of comparatively little interest, owing to the general calm that prevails.

In the east, although the Russians have occupied the principal positions in the western sections of the Carpathians, there is one height known as Height 992 which they have not been able to master.

Nevertheless they are reported to be moving down the western slopes and in a fair way to make an advance into Hungary.

Reports persist of heavy firing in the North sea, but no explanation, either official or unofficial is forthcoming. These rumors date as far back as April 7 and the latest, within twenty-four hours, reported firing off Scarborough which seemed to indicate a naval engagement, but the British admiralty has vouchsafed no information one way or another.

The British steamer Wayfarer, a 6,900-ton vessel, which had been in the Liverpool-Galveston trade for ten years and had recently been requisitioned by the British government, has been towed into Queenstown and beached with a great rent in her side caused by a German torpedo. One hundred and twenty men from the Wayfarer have been landed at Falmouth.

## BIGGEST BANK OF CAPITAL BRINGS GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY M'ADOO AND CONTROLLER WILLIAMS

## SUIT IS FILED AGAINST OFFICIALS OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR CONSPIRACY AND PERSECUTION

Allegations Are That, Through Revenge for Criticisms of Government's Relation to Two Trust Companies, Riggs National Bank Has Been Persistently Hounded in Effort to Force It to Close Its Doors; Reports Demanded and Fines of \$100 a Day Assessed Before Compliance Was Possible, Says Bill; Injunction Is Asked to Prohibit Treasurer From Withholding Interest on Security Bonds Held by Uncle Sam.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, April 12.—Secretary McAdoo, of the treasury, and Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams were made defendants today in proceedings begun in the District of Columbia supreme court by the Riggs National bank of Washington, D. C., which alleges that these officials have combined and conspired to wreck that institution. Temporary and permanent injunctions to halt the alleged conspiracy and to prevent the controller from making what the bank charges are unlawful demands for special reports of various kinds, are sought from the court.

One portion of the prayer seeks to restrain John Burke, treasurer of the United States, from payment into the treasury of \$5,000, declared to be due to the bank as interest on \$1,000,000 of United States bonds deposited with the controller against its note circulation. This interest was withheld to cover penalties of \$100 a day for failure of the bank to make certain reports. Once paid into the treasury, only an act of congress could get the \$5,000 out, and Justice McCoy late today granted a temporary injunction on this phase of the case.

The justice then set April 16 as the day for answer by the defendants to show cause why permanent injunctions should not be issued.

## Sensational Allegations.

The bank's bill of complaint covers eighty-six typewritten pages and contains thirty-seven specific allegations designed to show that the controller has adopted unusual and legally questionable tactics in dealing with the institution. It recites that evidence of an unusual desire for information concerning the bank was shown by Mr. Williams shortly after he assumed the office of controller, more than a year ago, and has continued ever since. Prior to that time, in December, 1913, it says Mr. McAdoo charged officers of the bank with responsibility for publications concerning a local financial deal involving two trust companies. When this charge was denied by the officials, the bill asserts, Secretary McAdoo ordered Milton E. Allen, a vice president of the bank, and said to C. C. Glover, its president:

"Mr. Glover, you know what this means to the Riggs National bank."

"Meaning thereby," the bill adds, "that from that time on the power of the treasury department would be aggressively used for the ruin and destruction of the plaintiff bank in order to satisfy the personal malice and ill will of said defendants, Williams and McAdoo, and shortly afterward the said defendants, Williams and McAdoo, began a series of persecutions against the plaintiff bank for the purpose of impairing or destroying its credit, thereby prostituting their high public offices and violating their oaths in order to vent their personal vindictiveness against the officers of the plaintiff bank."

## Tries to Cause Failure.

A few months later, the plaintiff avers, the bank was notified by C. S. Hamlin, now governor of the federal reserve board, but then assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of the fiscal bureau, that Secretary McAdoo proposed to examine the Riggs from a share of deposits to cover the District of Columbia tax withdrawals, which deposits by custom are divided among the National banks of the district.

Mr. McAdoo later wrote to Mr. Glover, the bill states, declining to explain why such action had been taken and announcing at the same time his intention of withdrawing all government funds from that bank. Subsequently, it is alleged, government deposits, amounting to over \$1,200,000, were withdrawn from the bank, including Panama canal deposits, amounting at one time to \$1,158,479.

## But at Critical Moment.

These withdrawals were brought about by Secretary McAdoo, it is charged, at a time when the European war and the business depression in the United States had made banks hoard their resources and "in a deliberate attempt to wreck the plaintiff bank in the execution of the conspiracy existing between him and the defendant, Williams, for that purpose."

Further complaint is made that Mr. Williams, as treasurer of the Red Cross society, had the funds on deposit with the Riggs bank removed to other institutions. For almost a year, the bill avers, the comptroller has hounded the Riggs National bank with demands for special reports of many sorts, exceeding the inquisitorial and visitatorial powers vested in him. The bank declares that it has made an effort to comply with these demands, has worked its clerks early and late to do so, but that requests for a little time have been met with refusals and in some instances with a reminder that failure to make reports asked by a comptroller involves a penalty of \$100 for each day after a report is demanded and not rendered. Exact figures as to penalties, the comptroller may hold the bank has incurred, the bill states, are not clear, but it estimates that it must be at least \$150,000.

Exactions Unconstitutional. In making some of these demands, the bank alleges that Mr. Williams has violated the fourth and fifth amendments to the constitution, prohibiting unreasonable searches and seizures, and forcing any one to be a witness against himself.

In February last, according to the bill, Mr. Williams wrote to the bank asking if its officers had destroyed any of its records. On March 30, it further sets forth, he demanded a complete history of loans of the Riggs bank to its present officers and gave notice that for failure to comply, with a like request made on January 22, it was assessed a penalty of \$5,000. The next day a formal demand for payment of this fine made by two bank examiners was refused. On April 1, a quarterly installment of the interest on the \$1,000,000 of 2 per cent bonds held by the Riggs—in the comptroller's custody to secure its circulation—came due. The comptroller, the complaint sets forth, "wrongfully and unlawfully" ordered the treasurer of the United States to withhold the payment of this interest.

In this connection, the bill alleges that Mr. McAdoo "had usurped the powers of the treasurer."

The bill asks that Mr. Williams be enjoined from revoking the Riggs designation as a depository for the reserve of the National banks or refusing to approve it as such depository. An injunction to restrain Mr. McAdoo "from usurping the powers" of the treasurer of the United States also is asked.

The court also is asked to find the sections of the revised statutes dealing with the examination of banks, void if they "must be construed as they have and are being construed and enforced" by the defendants.

The bank's officers tonight gave out a statement outlining at length their view of the events of the last year which led up to the proceedings today, along the lines of the sworn statements in the bill of complaint.

Statement by Controller. Controller Williams issued this statement tonight:

"I have not seen the bill filed by the complainants but have read the extracts furnished the press."

"The recent investigations of the affairs of the Riggs National bank disclosed irregularities and unlawful practices on the part of certain officers of sufficient gravity to merit their reference to the department of justice and that department engaged the services of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston some weeks ago as special counsel in the case, and it is consistent with the attitude of these officers to attempt unwarranted and untrue statements to place themselves and the bank in a position of martyrdom at the hands of the administration."

"It is not the practice of this department to discuss in the public press the affairs of any national banking association, but since the officers in question have had the temerity to submit this matter to the courts this office is prepared to show a condition of affairs in the management of this institution which fully warranted the action taken by this office. The bank is solvent. The interests of the depositors have been safeguarded by the actions of the controller's office, but if the methods and practices complained of had been permitted to continue the results would have been serious. The evidence was abundant."